# THE PLOUGH BOY.

BY S. SOUTHWICK.

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."—*Ecclesiastes.*

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## PLOUGH BOY SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

In our summary of this day, we have to record—

The death of the great artist of Italy, CANOVA, the Sculptor, which took place on the 12th of October last. His statue of Washington, alone, will immortalize his name:——The resolution of Kentucky to burn half a million of her bank bills, and stop further discounts, until the banks resume specie payments:——The establishment of a Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Soeiety, at Louisville, Ky.:——The discovery of a mine of black lead, at Bristol, N. H.:——The renewed vigilance of South-Carolina to prevent mischief on the part of her slaves, by arming the militia of the state, and raising regular troops to guard the city of Charleston:——The election of Nicholas Biddle, as President of the United States Bank:——The appointment of Capt. PORTER to take the command of our expedition against the pirates:——The death of Mr. John Brown, on the 25th ult. at Richmond, Va. by falling from the third to the first story of the Eagle Hotel. Mr. B. was in the company of a friend, and as they were leaving their room on the third story to descend the stairs, with their arms affectionately thrown around each other, they lost their balance, and fell over the bannister, through the well of the stair-case. Mr. B. fell upon his head, and died immediately; his friend fell upon him, and was not seriously injured. He was a native of Scotland, and came to Richmond to receive the property of his uncle, who was killed at the Theatre on the memorable 20th of Dec. 1811:——The appointment of a committee in the Senate of Massachusetts, to obtain a model of the treading mill, now in operation in the penitentiary of New-York, for the inspection of the legislature:——The appointment of Lieut. Commandants Kearney, Watson, Skinner, Newton and Henly, to act under Commodore Porter, against the Pirates——The arrival of the ship Montano, at New-York, from Havre, by which we learn that the Congress of Verona was in session as late as the 10th of November; that M. Hyde de Neuville, late French minister at Washington, was elected a member of the chamber of Deputies for the department of the Nievre; and that General Morille had been arrested in Spain, and was conducted to prison at Madrid on the 4th of November:——The melancholy fate of MARTHA N. FIELDS, a respectable young lady of Norfolk, Va. who drowned herself on the 26th ult. in a fit of derangement:——The death of John Melish, of Philadelphia, formerly of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 52. Mr. Melish's Geographical Works are pretty well known throughout the Union:——The death of John Orr, of Bedford, N. H. aged 75—a veteran of the revolution, and an eminent public character since:——The election of Stephen Allen, as Mayor of New-York, under the new constitution. Mr. Allen had 19 votes out of 21, in the Common Council:——The shock of an earth-quake at Isle Au Noix, Upper Canada, on the 21st ult. so severe as to shake the houses for nine miles round:——The remarkable fact, that the bones of the slain, which covered the field of Waterloo, whether of horse or rider, have been collected in large quantities, exported to England, and ground up at the Yorkshire bone grinderies, by means of powerful steam engines; and in this pulverised state they are sold for manure to the Doncaster farmers:——The pleasing fact, that the cotton manufacturers of Rhode-Island have received orders from abroad to a greater extent than they were prepared to meet:——The death of Edmond Irvine, of Richmond, Ky. who was shot through the breast on the 17th ult. in a fracas with Mr. Mattingly, editor of the Richmond Republican. Mr. Irvine attempted to horsewhip Mr. Mattingly in his printing-office, having taken offence at an article that day published by the latter, in which attempt he lost his life as above stated. He was son-in-law of Gen. Green Clay, and had been married but a few weeks. Mr. Mattingly was tried by an examining court and acquitted:——The reelection of M. La Fayette to the French chamber of Deputies, for the department of Meaux, although violently opposed by the royalists; who gained, however, in another department a triumph in defeating the re-election of Benjamin Constant, one of La Fayette's colleagues in principle:——The death of the Marquis of Vilette, at the age of 64,—She was the adopted child of Voltaire, who always styled her the beautiful and good:——The death of Miss Ann Robbins, of Middletown, Conn. aged 22 years. Miss R. was sliding with some young company on the river, when the ice broke, and she and a young man fell in. The young man saved himself, while his less fortunate and amiable friend found a watery grave:——The death of Sylvanus Martin, of Litchfield, Herkimer co. N. Y. on Christmas night. The deceased had been keeping Christmas at a shooting match; and on his way home, which he had nearly reached, loaded his rifle with a handfull of powder, and rashly discharged it; it burst into three pieces, one of which wounded him mortally; he expired instantly, aged 27:——The resignation of the venerable Gov. Brooks, of Mass. in his late Message to the legislature:——The loss of the sloop Eliza, Nichols, of New-Bedford, by striking on the reef, in attempting to make Black Rock harbour, on the 4th inst. The captain and mate only were saved. Six persons perished, among whom were Capt. Christopher Smith, and Dr. Samuel Edmonston, of New-York:——The establishment of a school in Edinburgh, for imparting to mechanics the philosophical principles of their respective occupations; and that of a similar school at Glasgow, under Dr. Ure, who lectures on the various branches of science connected with the arts:——The disturbances at Havanna, in December, arising out of the election of representatives to the Spanish Cortes. The conflict was between the Creoles and the natives of Old Spain; the latter aided by the military; the Creoles triumphed, electing their favourites, and tranquillity was finally restored; but a number of persons, principally military officers, were under arrest, and apprehensive of capital punishment:——The recent discovery, in the hands of a Scotch settler in Upper Canada, of the sword of Prince Charles Edward Stewart, which he drew on

the field of Culloden, where his fate was decided; the sword is now in possession of Mac Nab, of Mac Nab, in Scotland:——The death of M. Hoetrup, Secretary of State, of Norway, who drowned himself on being reproached with having made a bad translation of the address of the King of Sweden to the deputation of the Norwegian Storthing:——The singular decree of the Dey of Algiers, that every bachelor of more than 20 years of age, shall be flogged in public every day, until he takes a wife!——The occurrence of a riot, among the canal diggers at Lockport, on Christmas eve, which terminated in a general battle between the citizens and the diggers.—The latter were in fault; and were quietted with no little danger and difficulty. Twenty persons were more or less injured, two of which, John Jennings, a mason, and Francis Postal, a carpenter, were dispaired of.—Twelve of the rioters are committed:——The fanatical and desperate act of William Kirby, an Irishman, who, on the 26th ult. at Oswegatchie, led two of his children, a girl and a boy, to the bridge at that place, and deliberately threw them into the river, where they were drowned in the presence of spectators unable to restore them. Kirby insisted that he had done the deed, that the children might exchange a world of woe for one of bliss, and seemed happy to think he had accomplished so desirable a purpose:——The arrival at New-York, on the 10th inst. of the ship James Monroe, from Liverpool, bringing London accounts to the 5th of December, which state, that Parliament, which was to have met on the 26th of November, was further prorogued to the 2d of January: That the Congress of Verona had broken up, without determining on the course to be pursued in relation to the internal government of Spain, leaving it to the discretion of France to interfere or not; and that war between France and Spain seemed inevitable: That France had been accused in the Spanish Cortes, of favouring the factious Spaniards: That the Marquis de Lascour, senior of the French Generals, died at Paris, in the 75th year of his age: That in Ireland, frequent depredations continued to take place in the vicinity of Cork: That preparations were making by the Spanish Cortes to place on foot an army of 60,000 men: That the King of Naples had determined to lay down his crown: That James Wedderburn, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, died on the 7th of Nov. in St. Mary's Isle: That Hunt, the popular leader, was escorted into London, in great style, on the 11th of Nov.: That there had been great losses at sea, both of life and property. On the whole, we are left to infer from the newspaper details, by this arrival, that France will attempt to settle the affairs of Spain, and will, if necessary, be seconded in her efforts by some one or more of the *Holy Allies*:——The passage of the bill, in the Senate of the United States, on the 7th inst. for repairing and improving the Cumberland road:——The death of the Hon. Jonathan Ingersoll Lieut. Gov. of Con.

## SELECT REVIEWS.

### No. I.

Art. IV. *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind.* By DUGALD STEWART, Professor, &c. Edinburgh.—*Continued.*

The notion of forming theories on the business of females, has been by some considered visionary. But nothing more is necessary to show its practicability, than our author's definition of a theory. "The rules of an art," says he,* "are merely a collection of general observations, suggested by long experience, with respect to the most compendious and effectual means of performing every different step of the process which the art involves." A quotation from our author's opinion with respect to the importance of theories, will show how much women have been sufferers, from being destitute of them, in their peculiar province. "In consequence of such rules," he adds, "the artist is enabled to command the same success in all his operations, for which the unskilled workman must trust to a happy combination of circumstances; the misapplication, too, of the labour of our race, is saved to the next, and the acquisition of practical address is facilitated, by confining its exertions in one direction."

If further proof be needed of the practicability and importance of such theories, suppose we suggest an attempt, to reduce to a system, the peculiar duties of the sex in regulating the internal concerns of families. We will take the word Housewifery, which, in our apprehension, comes nearer than any other to what we would express; and in the first place, as is common in other sciences, we will show what ideas we intend to annex to the term.—Housewifery teaches properly to superintend, or perform, all those operations which are necessary to the well-ordering of the internal concerns of a family. It teaches the best method of preserving and preparing food, as regards economy, health, and gratification of the appetite. It requires the keeping in a state of neatness and order, the rooms, furniture, and clothes, for the use of a family; and also the governing and managing a household, so that the subordinate agents shall know their proper place and business, that thus every thing may be done in season, without bustle and confusion.

From the very attempt at a definition, we perceive a wide untrodden field laid open before us. New applications of extensive sciences, are needed to complete the plan of which we but imperfectly sketch the outline. To chemistry and natural philosophy, we must look for the principles of the art of preparing and preserving food: to phisiology, for the effects of its different kinds in the nourishment, the growth, or decay of the human animal: and, to morals and the philosophy of the human mind, for rules of duty and prudence, in the management of human beings, whose energies it falls within their province to direct. If 'every science is to be estimated by its tendency to promote human happiness,' how few are there so important, as would be the science of Housewifery?

If such theories were completed, and made the subjects of study for female youth, that sex would have all the advantage which Mr. Stewart ascribes to rules, in their effects to assist practical operations; and they would also be enabled in future life to expand their understandings, and by mingling 'habits of abstraction with habits of business,' to effect that combination of theoretical knowledge and practical skill, which, according to our author, shows 'the intellectual power of man in its full perfection, and fits him to conduct, with a masterly hand, the details of ordinary business, and to contend successfully with the untried difficulties of new and hazardous situations.'*

An inquiry naturally arises, if it is thus possible to have such theories, and they are thus useful, why have they not heretofore existed? Women have not been sufficiently enlightened to frame them; and men have probably been too much interested in their own concerns, to perceive that such were wanted, or to supply the want, if it was perceived. Almost all improvements in education, including learned treatises for pupils, have been made by teachers. It is a fact which throws light upon thir subject, that almost all the works which are studied as class books in the higher seminaries, are the productions of professors of universities; Mr. Stewart was a professor of the university of Edinburgh; and not less than ten gentlemen who were cotemporary instructors with him in that university, have written books that are studied in our colleges. Instructors of universities have each their separate departments of science allotted them; they have libraries to which they can resort for all the information which their predecessors have collected on the particular branch of each, and they have leisure to combine and arrange new systems of their own, when, in the discharge of their daily functions, they are led to perceive their necessity. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that females, without funds to support instructors in the separate branches, without permanent institutions, could not have effected the same purposes. If Mr. Stewart had been himself obliged to teach, in addition to the philosophy of the mind and ethics, penmanship, the elements of geometry and of criticism, natural philosephy, logic, and botany, he would not have found time to make those researches, which have enrichened that science to which his attention was particularly directed; or however valuable his thoughts, he could not have found leisure to commit them to writing.

3. It may be inferred from the following passage of Dr. Reid, which is quoted and adopted by Mr. Stewart, that improvements in

* Introduction, part II. Sec. 2.

* Chapter IV. sec. 7.

the science of the miud are more to be expected from enlightening the female sex, than from any other source. "If we could obtain a distinct and full history of all that hath passed in the mind of a child, from the beginning of life and sensation, till it grew up to the use of reason; how its infant faculties began to work, and how they bronght forth and ripened all the various notions, opinions, and sentiments which we find in ourselves, when we come to be capable of reflection; this would be a treasure of natural history, which would probably give more light into the human faculties, than all the systems of philosophers about them, since the begining of the world." That such a history of the mind of a child should ever be formed, is doubtless impracticable. The nearest possible approach to it would be the journal of a mother, who should note down every fact which she should observe in the life of her child, that tended to elucidate any doubtful point, or suggest any new principle with regard to the operations of the human intellect. But in order to make such observations with advantage to the science, she must previously have a correct view of its present state. She must know what points are doubtful and what are its desiderata. But this presupposes a mind already cultivated; for a female could not step at once from absolute ignorance to the requisite knowledge of a science so abstruse.*

All Mr. Stewart's reasonings to prove a gradual amelioration in the condition of the human species, have an important relation to the subject of education; for he founds his hopes of such improvement on an expectation of the progress of knowledge. From two circumstances already noticed, it appears that no step could now be taken to advance the interests of science so much, as that of improving the education of females. First, because they have hitherto been the neglected part of community; and secondly, because the information they receive will be the more certainly and the more profitably communicated to the rising generation, by impressions and associations fixed in their minds at that period of life, when as it is most dangerous to receive error, so it is most advantageous to be imbued with truth.

If objections should arise to a system for improving female education, on account of its novelty, Mr. Stewart has furnished us with means to refute them. He shows,† that the wise and benevolent statesman should consider what ought to be, rather than what has been, or what is; that he will find it far less safe to reason from the past or present institutions of a world, which is perpetually changing, than to draw his inferences, from what have ever been the ground of our conclusions, on the importance of improving female education, 'the known and acknowledged principles of the human constitution.'

In considering the bearing of female improvement on the advancement of society towards its perfection, I have lately been much struck with the situation of women, as being peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of the finest morality. Woman is not forced into a communion with others, from which she is under the necessity of taking the taint of any vice; and it is her own fault if she be not 'unspotted from the world.' Her family being her field of action, she has too many objects of affection to suffer her sympathies to waste from disuse, and too few to have them lose their strength by dilution. Protected, she has no provocation to indulge in vindictive passions; provided for, she is not tempted to avarice; inelligible to office, she is not open to the seductions of ambition. Thus on the one hand, shielded by her situation from temptations to vice, she is on the other, allured by it to virtue. Would she secure her influence over her husband, she must be virtuous; for man, even when himself degraded by vice, bows before purity enshrined in a female form. Would she have her house well regulated, she must set the example of economy, sobriety, and order; would she wish her children to become all that is noble and praiseworthy, she must herself lead the way to excellence. We have before seen, that this situation, though more favourable than that of men to the culture of the heart, is not equally so to that of the understanding. But virtue ('for mere good nature,' says the poet, 'is a fool') owes to vigour in the reasoning faculty, all her effective energies. If then the situation of woman in society is so favourable to the finishing a fine character, where there is the frame of a cultivated intellect to begin with, but so unfavourable to the furnishing that frame, how important a care is it to parents and to legislators to see that it is obtained in early youth.

Ours is a government of public opinion; and while this is pure at the fountain, we have nothing to fear. In this respect, what might not a race of enlightened women effect? It is true, their influence would be chiefly felt through the medium of their brothers, their husbands, and their sons: but, their situation leading them to greater purity of character, that influence would difuse itself by the sincertiy and warmth of their benevolence and patriotism. There is many a man among us, who would blush to have his wife know all the meanness to which he has stooped in political life; and who would have gone to greater lengths in the career of degeneracy, had he not respected the purer spirit which dwelt in her eye. The young politician of our country generally sets out—where it might be expected that enlightened women would continue—with pure wishes for the good of his country and of mankind; but he finds himself, on entering into active life, reduced to the alternative of throwing away his exertions by acting alone, or of selecting between two selfish parties, that which he shall judge the least corrupt. Ambition, too, is in his path to tempt him to seek for his country's honours, rather than her prosperity. Rivalships commence. Perhaps the wants of a rising family urge him on, till in his eagerness for office, he becomes not only corrupted, but a corruptor of others. He makes light of buying and selling the consciences of men, and at length, unwilling to believe in a virtue superior to his own, he learns to regard patriotism and the rights of man, as nothing more than words, with which he may sway the multitude to his selfish purposes.

In the wild uproar of our political elements, there is danger that the fire of freedom may become extinguished. This danger will be less, the more there are, among its guardians, of those who have not selfish projects of their own to make them forget the importance of preserving it. Enlighten the female mind to understand its value, and here, as prefigured by a custom of ancient Rome, women, with purity of devotion, shall watch this holy flame, as well as that of every other virtue, and preserve it from extinction.

But there are those who have their honest fears, that if the intellectual powers in the female sex were fully developed by education, women would be inclined to quit their present sphere, and intrude themselves into that of men. This is an argument, however, which liberal minded men do not like to urge, because, to say to women, 'however great to you, may be the blessing of a cultivated understanding, you shall not possess it, lest you should become less subservient to us,' is to use the very language with which tyranny is ever ready to check the march of mind: still they believe, what we are not disposed to deny, that if woman should lose her sense of dependency on man, society would be deprived of its sweetest charms;—and they fear that she might.

(*To be continued.*)

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* From the remarks under this and the preceding head, we see how much assistance the female part of society, with sufficient cultivation, might afford, towards bringing some of the most useful sciences to perfection; and that while moving in their own peculiar sphere.—Said a lady, somewhat humourously to a gentleman, "You speak of the march of human improvement—let me tell you, Sir, human improvement will never march rapidly while it goes on one leg."

† See Chapter on Abstraction—The use and abuse of general principles in politics.

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FROM POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

## Employment of Iodine for the Relief of Cancer.

We have heard that Iodine, in the form of Alcoholic solution, duly diluted with simple syrup, has been used with success in one of the Paris Hospitals, in allaying the pain and increase of a cancerous tumour in the breast; but we have been unable to obtain from our correspondent any satisfactory particulars of the case; we, therefore, merely throw out the rumour for the consideration of our medico-chirurgical readers.—*Journal of the Royal Institution, No.* 27.

## LETTERS ON ENTOMOLOGY.

[By Kirby and Spence.]

### LETTER VI.

### *INJURIES CAUSED BY INSECTS.*

INDIRECT INJURIES CONTINUED.

*Rye*, in this island, is an article of less importance than wheat; but in some parts of the continent it forms a principal portion of the bread-corn. Providence has also appointed the insect means of causing a scarcity of this species of food. The fly before noticed (Musca Pumilionis) introduces its eggs into the heart of the shoots of rye, and occasions so many to perish, that from eight to fourteen are lost in a square of two feet. A small moth also (Pyralis Secalis, F.) which eats the culm of this plant within the vagina, thus destroys many ears.* In common with wheat and barley it also suffers from Leeuwhock's wolf and the weevil.

*Barley* likewise, another of our most valuable grains, has several insect foes. The gelatinous larva of a saw-fly (Tenthredo, L.) preys upon the upper surface of the leaves, and so occasions them to wither. Musca Hordei of Bierkander also assails the plant. A tenth part of the produce of this grain, Linne affirms, is annually destroyed in Sweden, by another fly, not yet discovered in Britain, (Musca Frit, L.,) which does the mischief by getting into the ear. A small species of moth described by Reaumur, though not named by Linne, which may be called Tinea Hordei, devours the grain when laid up in the granary. This fly deposits several eggs, perhaps twenty or thirty, on a single grain; but as one grain only is to be the portion of one larva, they disperse when hatched, each selecting one for itself, which it enters from without at a place more tender than the rest; and this single grain furnishes a sufficient supply of food to support the caterpillar till it is ready to assume the pupa. Concealed within this contracted habitation, the little animal does nothing that may betray it to the watchful eye of man, not even ejecting its excrements from its habitation: so that there may be millions within a heap of corn, where you would not suspect there was one.

I have not observed that *oats* suffer from insects, except from the universal subterranean destroyer of the grasses, the wire-worm, of which I shall give you a more full account hereafter; and occasionally from an Aphis. The only important grain that now remains unnoticed is the *maize* or Indian corn. Besides the chintz-bug-fly, a little beetle (Phaleria cornuta, Latr.) appears to devour it; and it has probably other unrecorded enemies.†—The Guinea corn of America (Holcus bicolor), as well as other kinds of grain, is, according to Abbot, often much injured by the larva of a moth (Noctua frugiperda, Smith), which feeds upon the main shoot.†

Next to grain *pulse* is useful to us, both when cultivated in our gardens and fields—Peas and beans, which form so material a part of the produce of the farm, are exposed to the attack of the numerous host of insect depredators; indeed the former, on account of their ravages, is one of the most uncertain of our crops. The animals from which in this country both these plants suffer most are the *Aphides*, commonly called leaf-lice. As almost every animal has its peculiar *louse*, so has almost every plant its peculiar *plant-louse*; and, next to locusts, these are the greatest enemies of the vegetable world, and like them are sometimes so numerous as to darken the air.‡ The multiplication of these little creatures is infinite and almost incredible. Providence has endued them with privileges promoting fecundity, which no other insects possess: at one time they are viviparous, at another oviparous; and, what is most remarkable and without parallel, the sexual intercourse of one original pair serves for all the generations which proceed from the female for a whole succeeding year. Reaumur has proved that in five generations one Aphis may be the progenitor of 5,904,900,000 descendants; and it is supposed that in one year there may be twenty generations. This astonishing fecundity exceeds that of any known animal; and we cannot wonder that a creature so prolific should be proportionably injurious; some species, however, seem more so than others. Those that attack wheat, oats, and barley, of which there are more kinds than one, seldom multiply so fast as to be very noxious to those plants; while those which attack pulse spread so rapidly, and take such entire possession, that the crop is greatly injured, and sometimes destroyed by it. This was the case with respect to peas in the year 1810, when the produce was not much more than the seed sown; and many farmers turned their swine into their pea-fields not thinking them worth harvesting. The damage in this instance was caused solely by the Aphis, and was universal throughout the kingdom, so that a sufficient supply for the navy could not be obtained. The earlier peas are sown, the better chance they stand of escaping, at least in part, the effects of this vegetable Phthiriasis. Beans are also often great sufferers from another species of leaf-louse, in some districts from its black colour called the Collier, which begins at the top of the plant, and so keeps multiplying downwards. The best remedy in this case, which also tends to set the beans well, and improves both their quality and quantity, is to top them as soon as the Aphides begin to appear, and carrying away the tops to burn or bury them. In a late stage of growth great havoc is often made in peas by the grub of a small beetle, (Bruchus granarius, L.,) which will sometimes lay an egg in every pea of a pod, and thus destroy it. Something similar I have been told (I suspect it is a short-snouted weevil) occasionally injures beans. In this country, however, the mischief caused by the Bruchus is seldom very serious; but in North America another species (B. Pisi, L.) is most alarmingly destructive, its ravages being at one time so universal as to put an end in some places to the cultivation of that favourite pulse. No wonder then that Kalm should have been thrown into such a trepidation upon discovering some of these pestilent insects just disclosed in a parcel of peas he had brought from that country, lest he should be the instrument of introducing so fatal an evil into his beloved Sweden. In the year 1780 an alarm was spread in some parts of France, that people had been poisoned by eating worm-eaten peas; and they were forbidden by authority to be exposed for sale in the market; but the fears of the public were soon removed by the examination of some scientific men, who found the cause of the injury to be the insect of which I am now speaking.—Another species of Bruchus (B. pectinicornis, L.) devours the peas in China and Barbary.—A leguminous seed, much used when boiled as food for horses in India, known to Europeans by the name of Gram, but in the Tamul dialect called Koloo, and by the Moors Cooltee, is the appropriate food of a fourth kind of Bruchus, related to the last, but having the antennæ, which in the male are pectinated, much shorter than the body. It is, perhaps, B. scutellaris, F. A parcel of this seed* given me by Captain Green, was full of this insect, several grains containing two.—Molina, in his History of Chili, tells us of a beetle, which he names Lucanus Hilmus, that infests the beans in that country;—a circumstance quite at variance with the habits of the Ducandidæ, which all prey upon timber. This was probably a Phaleria, Latr., in which genus the mandibles are protruded from the head like those of Lucanus; and one species, as we have seen above, feeds upon maize.

Great profits are sometimes derived by farmers from their crops of *clover-seed*: but this does not happen very often; for a small weevil, (Apion flavifemoratum,) which abounds every where at almost all times of the year, feeds upon the seed of the purple clover, and in most seasons does the crop considerable damage; so that a plant of the fairest appearance will, in consequence of the voracity of this little enemy, produce scarcely any thing. Another species (Apion flavipes) infests the Dutch or white clover. The young plants of purple clover, when just sprung, are often as Mr. Joseph Stickney pointed out to me, much

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* De Geer notices the injury done by this fly to rye, and observes that before it had been attributed to frost.

† This insect was taken in maize by Mr. Sparshall of Norwich.

‡ I say this upon the authority of Mr. Wolnough of Alderton (late of Boyton) in Suffolk, an intelligent agriculturist and most acute and accurate observer of nature.

* I have raised plants from this seed, which appear from the foliage to belong either to Phascolus or Dolichos.

injured by the same little jumping beetles (Haltica, F.) that attack the turnips.

But not only, if let loose to the work of destruction, might insects annihilate our grain and pulse; they would also deprive the earth of that beautiful green carpet which now covers it, and is so agreeable and so refreshing to the sight. When you see a large tract of land lying fallow, as is sometimes the case in open districts, with no intervening patches of verdure, how unpleasant and uncomfortable is it to your eyes! What then would be your sensations, where the whole face of the earth bare, and not dressed by Flora? But such a state of things would soon take place, if to punish us, or to teach us thankfulness to the great Arbiter of our fate, the insects that feed upon the grass of our pastures were to become as generally numerous as they are permitted to do. One of the worst of these ravagers is the grub of the common cockchafer (Melontha vulgaris, F.) This insect, which is found to remain in the larva state four years, sometimes destroys whole acres of grass, as I can aver from my own observation. It undermines the richest meadows, and so loosens the turf that it will roll up as if cut with a turfing-spade. These grubs did so much injury about seventy years ago to a poor farmer near Norwich, that the court of that city, out of compassion, allowed him 25*l*., and the man and his servant declared that he had gathered eighty bushels of the beetle. In the year 1785 many provinces of France were so ravaged by them, that a premium was offered by the government for the best mode of destroying them. They do not confine themselves to grass, but eat also the roots of corn; and it is to feast upon this grub more particularly that the rooks follow the plough.

The larva also of another species of this genus (Melonontha pulverulenta, F.) is extremely destructive in moist meadows, rooting under the herbage, so that the soil becomes loose, the grass soon withers and dies. Swine are very fond of these grubs, and will devour vast numbers of them, and the rooks lend their assistance.

Amongst the Lepidoptera, the greatest enemy of our pastures is the Bombyx Graminis, F. which, however, is said not to touch the foxtail grass. In the years 1740, 1741, 1742, they multiplied so prodigiously and committed such ravages in many provinces of Sweden, that the meadows became quite white and dry as if a fire had passed over them. This destructive insect, though found in this country, is luckly scarce amongst us; but our northern neighbours appear occasionally to have suffered greatly from it. In 1759, and again in 1802, the high sheep farms in Tweedale were dreadfully infested by a caterpillar, which was probably the larva of this moth; spots of a mile square were totally covered by them, and the grass devoured by the root.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*Quebec.*—585 vessels arrived at Quebec the past season, bringing 10,471 emigrants.

## GARDENING.

### LETTERS ON GARDENING.

No. VII.

JULY, 1821.

Turnips are cultivated in two ways, viz:—in the broadcast and drilled method.

The ground intended for the production of this valuable root, should first be deeply ploughed in October, and in that rough state should be left to receive the benefits of the winter frosts. In the spring, as soon as it is sufficiently dry, level the furrows with a heavy harrow, and so let it remain until after corn planting: then take a dry time and cross-plough—after ten or twelve days, harrow it down again, and spread over the surface a good coat of well rotted manure; for turnip land cannot be made too rich—in fact the weight of the crop depends in a great measure upon its condition in this respect.

Let the dung be carefully broken into small pieces, that it may afterwards mix intimately with all parts of the soil: then immediately plough it lightly, and smooth it down with the roller. After this, the oftener you can plough, harrow, and roll the ground, so much the better, provided it is always dry when undergoing either of these operations.

The proper season for sowing the flat white turnip, is any time in this month, after the tenth. When that period has arrived, if the earth is parched with a droughth, as it frequently is, wait awhile for a shower; then plough again lightly, harrow once or twice, and sow the seed broadcast immediately on the fresh surface; then cover the seed with a light harrow, and finish the process by smoothing the surface with a heavy roller. This is a very important point, and must on no account be neglected; for by this means all the clods are broken, much of the seed that would otherwise be exposed to the birds, &c. will be covered, the surface rendered level and compact, and consequently more retentive of moisture, which will very much promote the germination of the seed and growth of the plant—besides the rolling of the ground is experimentally found to be the most effectual method yet discovered for the preservation of the rising crop from the depredations of the fly. By rolling the ground, you not only bury up and destroy vast numbers of these little vermin, but you deprive those that remain of the harbour and retreat they would otherwise have, under the clods and small lumps of earth to which they generally resort for shelter from birds and such changes of weather as are destructive to them.

Try this method, and you will find it more effectual than soaking the seed in any preparation, or dusting the plants with any composition whatever.

The drill method of raising turnips, is the one generally practised in England, and from long experience is found to be much preferable to the other.

The mode of preparing the ground is the same as already described. As soon after the tenth of this month as the weather will permit, harrow and roll down your land; then with a large plough run a furrow every three feet; then bring on your manure with a cart; take your stand behind it, and fill three or four of these furrows with a shovel, as your team moves slowly on. When this work is sufficiently ahead, run a small plough on each side of the dung, just so as to cover it effectually—then scatter the seed immediately over the manure, along the ridglets. If you do this work with the hand, take care that the seed is spread even along the rows. But if you would raise large quantities of these roots, the turnip drill is a very necessary implement. An iron rake should now be drawn lengthways on the top of all the ridges, that the seed may be lightly covered and the work finished, by passing the roller the same way over the whole.

Two pounds of seed will plant an acre. If you execute this work as I have directed, you will seldom be troubled with the fly. But as an additional security, I would advise you to sow half as much more seed broadcast over the whole ground. The expense of this will be trifling, and the plough and hoe will instantly sweep away all the supernumeraries between the rows, should these escape the flies, to which, however, they will be principally attracted; for it is always found that these insects prefer turnips growing in poor to those in rich ground.

The *ruta baga*, or Swedish turnip, requires the same method of cultivation, with this difference, the seed should be sown at least a month earlier. Some recommend sowing the seed in beds in the latter part of May, like cabbage, and in the month of June transplanting, so as to stand in rows upon the top of the ridges. It is certain this plant will bear removal much better than the flat turnip;—and if the expense of transplanting is not counted, it may undoubtedly be considered the best method. But as actual observation is the true and best method of acquiring agricultural knowledge, I would advise you to visit that indefatigable and accomplished farmer of Duanesburgh, Mr. Featherstonhaugh. You may there see this root successfully cultivated upon a large scale, and learn every thing requisite to make a profitable crop.

*Cabbage and Turnip Seeds*

Require attention. Cut off the branches that are first ripe, and lay them up, or the wind and birds will destroy the best part of it.

Some other of your early crops will soon be ripe. Let the stalks be pulled up without delay, that they may not look unsightly, or afford shelter for insects. Clean and prepare the ground to receive such seeds and plants as are wanted in autumn or winter.

*Melons and Cucumbers*

Should now be kept neat and clean—hoe the ground carefully between the hills—loosen the earth around the plants, and draw some fine mould up to the stems. This should be frequently repeated in dry weather, and you

will have no use for the watering pot. These plants often seem to want rain, when in fact all they need is *stirring and pulverising the earth around them.* If you expect from them a numerous production of good fruit, you must anticipate their necessities; for let it be remembered they will bear no neglect. In the "*Sluggard's garden*" the delicious cucumber and rich flavoured melon are never to be found—their sweets are reserved exclusively for those who nurse their infancy, and their bounties are in exact proportion to the skill and attention of the gardener—

"Discharge but these kind offices, (and who
Would spare that loves them, offices like
these,)
Well they reward the toil."

*Cabbages, Beans, &c.*

As they advance, should have the earth drawn up about their roots. This will greatly refresh them, and prevent injury from the scorching rays of the sun.

AGRICOLA.

## ANIMALS.

From the Translations of the Royal Society for 1822, No. 1.

*On a new Species of Rhinoceros, found in the interior of Africa, the skull of which bears a close resemblance to that found in a fossile state in Siberia and other countries*—By Sir Everard Home, Bart. V. P. R. S.

It has been hitherto asserted, (says Sir Everard) as one of the most curious circumstances in the history of the earth, that all the bones that are found in a fossil state, differ from those belonging to animals now in existence; and I believe that this is generally admitted, and that there is no fact upon record, by which it has been absolutely contradicted; but the observations that I am about to state respecting this Rhinoceros, illustrated by the drawings that accompany them, will go a great way to stagger our belief upon this subject.

The skull of this Rhinoceros was brought to England by Mr. Campbell, who shot the animal about 250 or 300 miles up from the westward of De la Goa Bay, six miles west of the city of Mashaw, and above 1000 miles, in nearly a strait direction from the Cape of Good Hope.

The country from whence the Rhinoceros comes, contains no thick woods, or forest, but is covered with separate clumps of trees, like a Nobleman's Park in England. In travelling, you always appear to be approaching a wood: but as you advance, the trees are discovered to stand at a distance from one another, or rather in little clumps.

This animal feeds upon grass and brushes; it is not carnivorous, and not gregarious; seldom more than a pair are seen together, or in the vicinity of one another. Mr. Campbell's people wounded another of the same description. When enraged, it runs in a direct line, ploughing the ground with its horn. The hide is not welted, is of a dark brown colour, smooth and without hair.

Sir Everard then proceeds to describe the skull, and especially to point out its exact resemblance to the fossil skull from Siberia, whence he concludes that although many animals belonging to former ages may be extinct, they are not necessarily so; no change having taken place in our globe, which had destroyed all existing animals, and therefore many of them may be actually in being, although we have not been able to discover them.

Our author then adverts to the immense tracts of Africa, which remain unexplored, and to the probability that they form the retiring places of animals not disposed to submit to the will of man. He quotes the following document to show in what way particular animals may elude our inquiry at one time, and at another be brought within our reach.

Mr. Campbell says, that he found the wild Ass, or Quaggas, migrates in winter, from the Tropics, to the vicinity of the Malaleveen River, which, though farther to the South, is reported to be warmer than within the Tropic of Capricorn, when the Sun has retired to the Northern Hemisphere. He saw bands of two or three hundred, all travelling South, when on his return from the vicinity of the Tropic, and various Bushmen, as he proceeded South, inquired if the Quaggas were coming. Their stay lasts from two to three months, which in that part of Africa, is called the Bushmen's harvest. The Lions who follow them, are the chief butchers during that season. The first thing a Bushman does, on awakening, is to look to the heavens, to discover Vultures hovering at an immense height; under any of them, he is sure to find a Quagga that had been slain by a Lion in the night.

The author then goes on to draw a comparison between the docility of the Elephant, the Horse, and the Rhinoceros, and refers the untameableness of the latter to the smallness of its brain; he concludes his paper as follows.

The following account of the manners and habits of the Asiatic Rhinoceros, clothed in armour, and having the welted hide, I have taken from the young man who was its keeper for three years in the Menagerie, at Exeter Change, at the end of which period it died.

It was so savage that, about a month after it came to Exeter Change, it endeavoured to kill the keeper, and nearly succeeded. It run at him with the greatest impetuosity, but fortunately, the horn passed between his thighs, and threw the keeper on its head; the horn came against a wooden partition, into which the animal had forced it to such a depth, as to be unable for a minute to withdraw it, and during this interval the man escaped.

Its skin, although apparently so hard, is only covered with small scales, of the thickness of paper, with the appearance of tortoise shell; at the edges of these, the skin itself is exceedingly sensible, either to the bite of a fly, or the lash of a whip; and, the only mode of managing it at all, was by means of a short whip. By this discipline, the keeper got the managment of it, and the animal was brought to know him; but frequently, more especially in the middle of the night, fits of phrenzy came on, and while these lasted, nothing could controul its rage, the Rhinoceros running with great swiftness around the den, playing all kinds of anticks, making hideous noises, knocking every thing to pieces, disturbing the whole neighbourhood—then, all at once, becoming quiet. While the fit was on, even the keeper durst not make his approach. The animal fell upon its knees to enable the horn to bear upon any object. It was quick in all its motions; ate ravenously, all kinds of vegetables, appearing to have no selection. They fed it on branches of the willow. It possessed little or no memory, dunged in one place, and, if not prevented, ate the dung, or spread it over the sides of the wall. Three years confinement made no alteration in his habits.

The account in the Bible of an Unicorn not to be tamed, mentioned by Job, bears so great an affinity to this animal, that there is much reason to believe that it is the same, more especially, as no other animal has ever been described so devoid of intellect. In that age, the short horn might readily be overlooked, as it cannot be considered as an offensive weapon, and the smoothness of the animal's skin would give a greater resemblance to the horse than to any other animal.—[*Journal of the Royal Institution, No.* 27.

## MECHANICS AND MACHINERY.

*From the Annals of Philosophy for November.*

A Proposal for Impelling Steam Vessels by Horizontal Motion instead of Circular. By W. Ritchie, A. M. Rector of the Royal Academy at Tain.

(*To the Editor of the Annals of Philosophy.*)

Sir—If you consider the following speculations worthy of a place in the Annals of Philosophy, by inserting them you will much oblige, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. RITCHIE.

In the application of steam to the impelling of boats and other vessels, the following requisites seem still wanting: In the first place to apply the whole force in the direction in which the vessel moves, and in such a manner as not to increase the breadth of the vessel which greatly retards its velocity. In the second place, to apply it in such a manner as not to interrupt the motion, when it is found advantageous to employ sails, either with or without the assistance of steam: And lastly, to arrange the moving power in such a manner as not to injure the sides of canals. In considering this important subject, the following method occurred to me, which appears at least worthy of the attention of those who are engaged in building steam vessels.—Instead of circular motion, let a horizontal motion be communicated by two rods passing through circular apertures in the stern of the vessel. To the end of each of these rods, two

metalic plates of a convenient size are to be fixed, having their planes at right angles to the horizon, and moveable about strong well polished joints. When the plates are shut, they form a small angle with one another, and when opened to their utmost extent, they form about a right angle. When the rods are pushed suddenly out, the valves open and present a large surface to the reaction of the water, which will evidently push the vessel in the opposite direction; when the rod is drawn back, the valves shut and present only a small surface to retard the motion of the vessel.

Not satisfied with reasoning alone, I had recourse to actual experiment. Having procured a long pole, I attached to one end of it a pair of valves similar to what I have described, and endeavoured to impel a boat by the strength of man. The success of the experiment exceeded my most sanguine expectations.—We moved with a velocity nearly equal to what could be produced by a man with a pair of oars, and it appeared obvious, that with a little practice, and a pair of such valves, the velocity could be greatly increased; but whether a similar effect could be produced on a large scale, is a question which cannot well be solved by calculation. Experiment alone must determine the point.

Should this mode be found to answer, a steam boat can be constructed with the same external appearance as any other vessel.—Such a contrivance would be well adapted for boats moving on canals.

It might also be applied with considerable advantage to vessels meeting with calms or contrary winds.

## DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

*Selections, by the Editor of the Plough Boy, from the Domestic Encyclopedia.*

### No. III.

ALE, a fermented liquor, extracted from malt by the process of brewing. It differs from beer, in being paler, and having a less proportion of hops. This beverage was first made in Egypt, and used as a substitute in those climates which were unfavourable to the production of the grape. Among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, it was a favourite drink, and they believed, that large and frequent potations of it constituted one of the chief enjoyments of those who were admitted into the Hall of Odin.

There are various kinds of ale, particularly the pale and brown; the former, being brewed from malt slightly roasted, is esteemed more glutinous and wholesome than the latter, which is made from malt of a drier nature. It may be prepared in various ways, from wheat, rye, millet, oats, barley, &c. Its consumption in England, was, about twenty years ago, computed at the value of four millions sterling annually, including Great-Britain and Ireland.

In cold countries, and to persons who take considerable exercise, ale may be of service, but in weak and lax habits, it is often attended with disagreeable effects, such as indigestion, flatulency, &c.

Various methods of preserving this valuable liquor from turning sour on long voyages, have been proposed; the following was first published by Dr. Stubs, in the 27th number of the Philosophical Transactions. For its discovery we are indebted to an ale-seller at Deal, and it was tried with success in a voyage to Jamaica. "To every runlet of five gallons, after being placed in n cask on shipboard, not to be stirred any more, put in two new laid eggs, whole, and let them lie in it; in a fortnight, or little more, the whole egg shells will be disolved, and the eggs become like wind-eggs, inclosed only in a thin skin; after this, the white is preyed on, but the yolks are not touched or corrupted, by which means the ale was so well preserved, that it was found better at Jamaica than at Deal.

[Egg shells would answer a better purpose, for the use of them is to correct acidity. The yolks and whites will putrefy in common ale. —T. C.]

ALIMENT. By this term is understood the nutritive quality of such substances as are dissolved and mixed in the stomach, and converted into chyle, by the digestive process.—It may be considered rather as the consequence of food taken by a healthy individual, than as an article of food itself; for all kinds of animal and vegetable bodies do not furnish an alimentary supply, or at least, not in the same proportion.

Of these articles which afford it in the highest degree, animal food is the principal; being most easily digested, and furnishing a great quantity of that milky fluid, called *chyle*. For this purpose, however, a due mixture of vegetables must be added, in order to correct its high luxuriance, and to render it more congenial to our nature.

Fresh air is one of those agents which are necessary to the digestion of food, and the consequent production of aliment; as, without a renewal of this salutary medium, the most wholesome diet will be productive of but little benefit.

[Of the various articles of food, fat meat seems more nutritious than lean. All hunters and chain carriers in the woods, all poor labouring people prefer it. An Indian will travel for days together, with a handful or two of parched and ground Indian corn, and two or three mouthfuls of bear's oil in a day.—Perhaps the following food will in the same weight, afford more nutriment to soldiers on a march than any other.

*Breakfast.*—4 oz. parched Indian corn, 1 oz. sugar; mixed up with water.
*Dinner*—4 oz. parched Indian corn, 2 oz. fat salt pork.
*Supper.*—5 oz. parched Indian corn, 4 oz. fat salt pork.

Persons of bad digestion, should rather feed on animal than vegetable food, and rather on meats stewed, than roasted, broiled, or boiled. All burnt fat is acescent. Bear's meat seems the most nutritious of meats, if not more than a year old: next to bear's meat, pork. The Athletæ among the Greeks lived chiefly on pork. Arrow root, sago, tapioca, saloup, &c. have no pretensions to superior nutriment, or more easy digestibility. They admit indeed of being made palatable with sugar and lemon, but they are not so nutritive or so innocent as a piece of tender mutton, or beef-steak, where the stomach does not loathe animal food. Persons afflicted with acid indigestion, with gout or gravel, or diabetes, should abstain from much vegetable, and live chiefly on animal diet. The excretions of a healthy man with moderate exercise, amount to about 6 lbs. per day; whereof about 3 lbs. pass by urine, and about 2 3-4 lbs. by insensible perspiration.—T. C.]

ALGÆ, in botany, an order of the cryptogamia class of plants. It is one of the seven families or natural tribes into which the vegetable kingdom is distributed. The plants belonging to this order have their root, leaf, and stem entire. Sea weeds and other aquatic plants are comprehended under this division.


# THE PLOUGH BOY.

ALBANY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1823.


## PUBLIC SALARIES.

The following letter of the Comptroller has been read in the house of Assembly. The report, which accompanied it, shows that the salaries of our public officers are fixed at a low standard, in many cases we think, altogether too low. There is in fact a wide distinction between *economy*, and *parsimony*—the former imparts life and energy, the latter death and dissolution to the body politic.—We shall give the report in our next.

State of New-York, comptroller's office.
Albany, January 13th, 1823.

Sir—I have the honour herewith to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the honourable the Assembly, of the 9th instant, requiring "a statement of the stated salaries, and usual contingent expenses paid to the different officers of the state government, for their services, out of the treasury of this state." I have the honour to be, sir, with great respect, your obed't. serv't.

JOHN SAVAGE.

To the hon. Peter R. Livingston,
Speaker of the Assembly.

## AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,

Mr. Buel, from the Agricultural Committee, in the House of Assembly, has made a long Report, in favour of an Agricultural School. We have not seen it; but as soon as we can procure a copy, we shall lay it before our readers substantially, or at length.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## Poetry.

*From the Mobile Gazette, Nov. 30.*

The annexed is from the pen of a departed friend, whose paper casually fell into my hands. Its insertion in your paper will oblige

SCRIBLERUS.

### THE WITHERED TREE.

"*There's nothing true but Heaven.*"—Moore.

Ah, Withered Tree! I've lately seen
Thy stately form in beauty growing,
When through thy leaves and branches green,
The summer winds were gently blowing;
Oh, oft I've made thy boughs a bower,
To shield me from the sun or shower,
When Nature bloom'd all fair and bright,
Like Fancy's visions of delight,
And thou, majestic Tree! didst stand,
The beauty of the fairy land:
And oft, at twilight, have I stray'd,
To muse beneath thy solemn shade,
When earth, in Flora's richest dress,
And evening's tranquil loveliness,
And heavenis pure arch of azure blue
Was mild and lovely to the view,
I've heard the little birds above
Pour forth their mellow lays of love,
And mix the balmy breeze of even
With songs of innocence and heaven;
While all around, in earth and sky,
That pleas'd the ear, or charm'd the eye,
Combin'd their beauties to impart
A tranquil pleasure to the heart.
But ah! the contrast see!—
Stern Winter's chilling blasts have blown—
The songs are hush'd—the birds are gone—
And now the tempest's dreary moan
Wails through the Wither'd Tree.
Oh! thus I've seen the Tree of Love,
In Beauty's vale, once fair to view,
While sweetly in the scented grove
The fragrant flowers of Friendship grew:
The showers that wet its balmy bed,
Were tears which mutual kindness shed;
Its zephyrs, the warm bosoms' sighs;
Its sun-beams, light from Beauty's eyes;
And the bright sky, that smil'd above,
Was lighted with the gems of Love.
Oh! I have sat beneath this tree,
When life's young summer smil'd on me,
And wreath'd the roses 'round my head,
That grew beneath its fairy shade,
While time unheeded pass'd away
As cheerful as the smiling day:
Oh! then the voice of kindness stole
Like melting music o'er my soul,
And every object of delight
Still grew more fair, and shone more bright,
Till my fond heart believ'd that tree
Could never lose its charms for me!
But ah! when most its sweets inspir'd—
When most belov'd, and most admir'd—
(Though mid day saw it in its pride,)
Before the evening came, it died!
The flowers of Friendship all decay'd—
The showers forsook its balmy bed—
The fragrant zephyrs ceas'd to move
The green leaves of the Tree of Love,
That left no shade for me;
Each beauty faded, one by one,
Till every blooming trace was gone,
And love, once fair to look upon,
Is now a Wither'd Tree!
Ah, why should mortals thus caress
A flower to-day that fades to-morrow?
And prize a sunny sky of bliss,
That only brings the storms of sorrow?—
The brightest cloud that tints the sky
With lovely hues oi crimson dye,
And glads the wanderer of the vale,
Must vanish with the passing gale;
The sweetest flower that decks the lea,
In summer mon'hs, so fair to see,
Though lov'd and fondled to the last,
Must perish in the autumn's blast.
Oh! thus each little flow'r of bliss,
From which we look for happiness,
Blooms for a while in Fancy's ray,
Then droops—and falls—and fades away;
And fairy Hope's enchanting smile,
And Fancy's tinsel charms of guile,
Melt like the golden tints of even
That streak the azure vault of heaven,
And leave no trace behind to tell
That ere they bound or broke the spell.
But stern Experience teaches lore;
I'll trust to Flattery's smiles no more—
For I have tasted Pleasure's cup,
And drunk her nectar chalice up;
But ah; I found that even there
The bitter dregs of Sorrow were:
But should Deceit, with witching art,
E'er try again to fix my heart
On joys that cannot be;
Or Friendship false my steps pursue,
Or fickle Love her sweets renew,
To make my heart believe them true,
I'll mind the Withered Tree.

## Obituary.

CANANDAIGUA, Jan. 7.

Another of our great men and Patriots has fallen asleep! Our village mourns one of its most valuable citizens, society one of its most active members; and the state and nation one of their most enlightened and virtuous statesman.

The Hon. GIDEON GRANGER, departed this life on Tuesday last, at his seat in this village.

A short notice of one who has acted so conspicuous a part upon the theatre of life, if not due to public feeling, is at least gratifying to the private friendship of one whose intimate acquaintance with the deceased, commenced with boyhood and continued till death.

Mr. *Granger* was born in Suffield, Connecticut, the 13th of July, 1767—graduated at Yale Colle in 1787, and in the year following was admitted as a Counsellor of the Supreme Court of that state. At the age of 26 years he was elected to represent his native town in the state legislature, in which, for several years, he held a distinguished station.

His active exertions at that period in the establishment of their boasted school fund system, of which he may justly be styled the father, gave strong assurance of that boldness of design and philanthrrophy of heart, which marked his after life; and thousands of youth yet unborn, will hereafter bless his name and have cause to rejoice in the benefits they may receive from his exertions.

He continued an active member of the bar, at which no man, of his age, stood higher, until the year 1801, when he was called to the head of the Post-office Department by Mr. Jefferson, to whom he was and continued to be sincerely attached.—The rapid improvements he introduced into the mail establishments, and the correct system by which, for the 13 years of his administration, that Department was governed, justify the opinion that few public officers have more actively, or with greater ability, discharged the trusts confided to them.

On his removal from Washington, in 1814, he established himself in this state, intending to devote the remainder of his life to those private pnrsuits to which he was attached, and which he judged most beneficial to his family and most conducive to his own happiness.

In the year 1819 he was induced to accept a seat in our state senate, where, as in every station, his efforts were directed to the public good. To internal improvements, he gave not only his personal exertions and talents, but donations from his private funds.

In the spring of 1821, he resigned his seat in the senate and again returned to the bosom of his family, where he continued his active and valuable exertions to promote the best interests of his fellow man, until June last, when he was attacked by excruciating disease, that baffled the power of medicine, and terminated his useful life on the 31st Dec. 1822.

In the social relations of life, Mr. G. was kind, affectionate and charitable—in his person, he was tall, dignified and commanding—in his manners, affable and ingratiating, and though destitute of haughtiness or arrogance, his appearance and intelligence irresistibly deprived others of any consciousness of their superiority.—His lively imagination, his logical powers and his comprehensive mind, fitted him for extensive and great designs.

At the bar, in the senate, his oratory was bold and energetic, exhibiting his conceptions in a clear and masterly manner—and in the different stations to which, in the space of 30 years, he was called, he held a superior rank: He investigated political subjects with peculiar clearness, and it is believed that few men of his time better understood or more ardently pursued the interest of the nation. [COM.

*Ontario Messenger.*

☞ COMMUNICATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, received by the EDITOR at No. 13, South-Pearl-Street.—Each volume comprises twelve months, or fifty-two numbers—the numbers are issued weekly on Tuesdays, and the volume commences the first Tuesday in June.